REW YORK DAILY TRIBUNK, TURNDAY, JULY 24, 1800.

We learned in all address to suit file audience's gumption. And to insist with arrogance On shewing our precumptions: And our "c acurrent evidence On what's beyond our knowledge," Is, "Restoric is the greatest traib That's studied here in College," Chonus.

We next were stotims of a scheme Concocted in bad Latin, Which made us squirm upon our chairs, Akhough the seats were safets. Then acounting by the butor's stare From that with joy scotatic. We rosee from its debasement to The lattiest kind of Attic. Chorus.

In vain they tried to drag us back, With lines and angies clutching, and hypothe-nones wielded by The crafty son of flutchin, in vain he tried his hig-est power, he found he could not come it. For could his most consummate at Debar us from the rummit. Change

In swallow-tails we'll soon appear And quali-enticing apiendor,
And be as force should be next year
On one continual bender:
Away ye beardless sophomores
And each affeminate inter;
You may not rival in her suit
Till you become his enter. CHORUS.

The exercises of Commencement week promise to ! THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON-YALE MISSION ARY SOCIETY.

NEW-HAVES, July 23, The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached to the Graduating Class on Sunday afternoon, in the College Chapel, by Prof. George P. Fisher. The text was taken from Job xvii., 9: "The righteous also shall hold on his way, and he that bath clean bands shall " be stronger and stronger," and from Proverbs xxiv., "A wice man is strong; yea, a man of knowl-"edge increaseth strength." The discourse had for its object, to show the inward stability or growth of character. It called attention to that kind of power which is obtained without being directly sought, and sometimes for that very reason; an influence which a man who has been sursning other ends than influence finds in his possession; a power sometimes unnoticed and unconscious, going forth from the whole man, or lying in the back ground of all his special faculties as a force in reserve, yet whose presence is felt. The Pro-fessor a subject in brief was this: to show how self-improvement, prompted by the necessities of our

spiriteal nature, confers power. He first took up mental calture and the influence that He first took up mental culture and the influence that proceeds from it. A comparison was made between the man who engages in thought and study with a yearning fer truth, feeling that the acquisition of knowledge is itself a joy, and going on with his investigations in order to solve questions that spring up within him, and the man who has studied chiefly to get the reputation of a scholar, and to getter someting which he can communicate. The first is a man of profound culture, a man of taste and insight; the latter cannot disguise a certain externality and shallowness which will always cleave to him. Take away the feeling that craves truth and values it for its own sake, as the counterpart of our spiritual nature, and there is no such thing as a scholarly spirit. The genial element that attends upon true culture is wanting, and thus one great charm and source of influence is lost. No rhetorical skill can supply the lack of spontaneity and depth. Profound and genial culture, then, must originate in a rical skill can supply the lack of spontanety and depth. Profound and gental culture, then, must originate in a deeper principle than the desire to produce an effect. You read of Sociates conversing with a few young men in Athens, not in the way for them to carve out distinction and sway the minds of men, but on the realizes of the universe, on God and virtue and immortality. Yet out of that school came Aristotle, whose dominion over the human mind through so many generations is more sublime than any similar fact in bistory; and Plato, who has done more than any other than any other to kindle aspirations which only the assumptied writer to kindle aspirations which only the Gaspel can satisfy. The works in Literature which have maintained their influence reveal in their authors superiority to ambition and love of truth and beauty for their own sake. The power of Edwards's Treatist for their own sake. The power of Edwards's Treatise on the Will, and of sis other writings, is not due to the subtlety and cogency of his reasonings alone, but quite as nuch, perhaps, to that intensity of latent feeling, that white heat, as some one has called it, which does not obtrade itself upon your notice, but which files every line, and makes the reader feel that the views which are nutered were not gained marely to be uttered, but are a part of the writer's life, and attered because the occasion happens to call for it; so that in every sentence there is personal testimony to the satisfaction they have yielded. The poems of Dante are the blossom of his own life, and those of Millon, enriched though they be with the spoils of multifarious stury, are the product of the era of conflicts in which he had his part, and gush forth from a living fountain in his own breast. The great maeters have held their supremacy because they painted from a fullness of soul—honoring their own conceptions, whether men should see their excellence or not; so that an enchusiastic

ee their excellence or not; so that an enthusiastic critic has said that "three pen strokes of Raphael are a greater and a better picture than the most finished in neck that ever Carlo itolei polished into inanity." The leading idea thus illustrated was, that in the world of thought the profon dest impression is often made where increasion is not the prime end. is not the prime end. The proposition was also enforced by reference to nower and inflgence of character character that reste in a simple love of truth and right is a means of influence more powerful than anything else. The biographer of Cromwell narrates in his case. The biographer of Cromwell narrates in his quaint style how that greatleader, at a critical moment, in the House of Commons, dropped from his stammering tongue a speech that melted tough old Sir Edward Coke to tears. The speaker said he had met with a

ing tongue a speech that melted tough old Sir Edward Coke to tears. The speaker said he had met with a striking passage pertinent to his subject in the diary of the elect John Adams, kept during the sesions of the Continental Congress. Under date of August 31, 1774, referring to Mr. Lynch, a delegate from Virginia, whom he pronounced a most sound and judicious person, he writes: "He [Mr. Lynch] told me that Col. "Washington made the most eloquent speech that ever "was made. Says he: 'I will raise one thousand "men, subsist them at my own expense, and march "myself at their head for the relief of Boston."

Now, what was there in this brief speech to outdo the eloquence of Henry, and to thrill the assemply that listened to it? It was the tocan of war—a promise to take up arms, encumbered by no conditions. The words of that speech were those of a modest and unambitious man, not caring to say grand things, content to live in obscurd y so long as he could with honor, accusbitious man, not earing to say grand things, content to live in obscurd y so long as he could with honor, accus-temed to follow up his words with deeds. If you analyze the wonderful power that emanates from men-like Washington, you find it to reside largely in the moral element—using the term in a broad sense, and including under it the feetings and the will—then, in the consciousness we have that the man is not, so to speak, used up in his expressions and actions, but that his a-tions simply reflect his character, and are the signs of what is in him; and thirdly, in the feeling we have of what is in him; and thirdly, in the feeling we have that what is in him would be there, if it were not wanted for these actions. It is the magnetism of noble virtues, ch rished for their own sake, with no eye to

the rexhibition.

In still further illustration of his subject, the speaker In still further illustration of his subject, the speaker dwest upon the power exerted by a man who had embraced Christianity, impelled by the wants of his own scul. In glancing over the past, he said, it will be found that the foremost theologians and preachers, those who have left the strongest and most enduring impression on the minds of men, have been developed and formed by wrestling for their own salvation, and by strict seeking for the truth; from which they come forth furnished for a work which they had not anticipated. Augustine, the most renowned of theologians, whose influence has exceeded perhaps that of any other Christian teacher since the Apostes, in that discressing conflict which he had with his passions—the long struggle with sin and error—was laying unconsciously ing conflict which he had with his passions—the long struggle with sin and error—was laying unconsciously to hisself the foundations of his strength. During the long years when Luther was groping after the truts, before the light broke in upon his soul, he had no thought of assuming the post of a leader or of setting on foot a reform. He was strug-gling to solve a great problem of infinite interest to himself, to find peace for his own troubled conscience. But when the great discovery was made, when he bimself, to find peace for his own troubled conscience. But when the great discovery was made, when he found himself in possession of a truth inconceivably precious, then it was that he put the trumpet to his lips. A career in some degree parallel to his is that of the most influential preacher and ecclesiastic of modern imes, John Wesley—sugaging, while a student at Oxford, in self-discipline, becoming himself what he was afterward to make his disciples, thus gathering the power which he was destined to use with such vast effect. Augustine, Luther, Wesley, the men in every sign who have exerted the most beneficial influence, have grown strong previously by exploring truth for its own take, moved by a sense of duty to themselves and by apprituecessities of their own; while to act upon others was a superdinate matter in their thoughts. Their profound camestness, their insight, their invincible immess of conviction and contagious fervor, they heir profound catnestness, their insight, their invi-ible firmness of conviction and contagious fervor, the could not have otherwise acquired. In religion as in character generally and in mental culture, history proves that the highest power has resulted from pro-cesses of training in which the attainment of influence

has not been the chief end.

The preacher point don't the pertinency of his aublect to the times in which we live. There is no fear, be said, that monasticism will come into vogue again; the danger is that education will take in the narrow and exclusive reference to some particular calling; that the young will be more eager to exhibit their faculties. than to train them, and that in the years when they should be building up themselves, they will be led astray by the desire to teach and sway others, so that externality.

to use a vague but expressive term, will mark our culture, and a lack of inwardness characterize our religion. The intense sir of American life, the freedom of speech, which enables every man to get a hearing, the tempting stations and employments which present themselves at once, are circumstances which do not tend to throw the mind back upon itself or to encourage the habits of thought and methods of study which develop the largest power. Premaure talent and superfice all learning find a ready make; and the fact prevents many from growing to their full stature.

The subject was then practically applied to the graluating class in three ways—first as a warning not to rely too much on the tact, the facility of the tongue and pen, which every bright-ninded person is those days readily sequires; see ond, as contailing encouragement to a stude not of generous aspirations; third, as remiding the student that he has a great work to do for himself and upon himself. The concluding address to the class was both get ial and carnest.

The discourse itself, of which the above is a rather rough abstract, was listened to with marked attention, and pronounced by all students—who are keen enough erities if they seen anything wrong—to be richly instructive, and set off by the graces of fine scholarship, and a syle of crystal clearness. Indeed, it was a discourse of rare excellence, and struck the happy medium between a sermon and an essay.

The Commencement exercise are now of sirly begun. On Sund in introducing Dr. Thompson, stated the following facts respecting the Yale Missionary Society: It was at first celled the Society of Religious Inquiry; was instituted by the Class of 1817, out of which three missionaries went to the Sandwich Islands, another became an eminent member of the American Board, and still another—that prince of missionaries, Dr. Eli "Smith—went to the East. This Society, in spite of its ups and downs, had been in existence forty-three years; had a reading of essays, and was now in a vigorous condition.

Dr.

v. gorcus condition.

Dr. Thompson began his discsurse by some allusion to the distractions and cumbrous machinery of the American Board; soon, however, shifting to his lead-ing idea, which was "Primitive Evangalism, as a Guide to Mindern Minicos." He then gave a history of the different missionary efforts in the early Church, of the different missionary efforts in the early Church, characterizing them as due in a great degree to the efforts of individual Christians—not to the Churches collectively. He said that even the Apostles were only individuals, yet they did their work not as specially their own, but simply as disciples of Christ. The secret of the progress in the early Church was, that every man was a missionary. In application of this idea, the speaker showed that native preachers are the best, and the quicker got, the better for the missionary cause, and dwelf much on the idea that preaching cause, and dwelt much on the idea that preaching should go first, and organized churches should be the natural result. In his boyhood, he said, he had he tened to the Rev. Dr. Beccher, as he gave glowing descriptions of the millennium, and thought it was so near he should see it in his own day; but now, as he stood side by side with Dr. Beccher's son in New-York, battling against sin, the millennium didn't seem very near, though there was no reason to think we

had not made a great advance toward it.

The discourse was able, enforced by much rhetoric, and a vigorous elequence, such as never fans to move had not made a great advance toward it.

COMMENCEMENT AT ALLEGHENY COL-

The handsome town of Meadville was all astir during the Commencement week of this institution. The public examination of the classes commenced on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and closed on the following Tre day afternoon. The examination reflected much credit on the Faculty and the students generally. The reviews indicated the careful training the students had passed through.

During the progress of the examination, the three During the progress of the examination, the three literary societies composed of the students held their auniversaries, with appropriate and interesting exercises. On Friday evening, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Allegheny Literary Society took place at the spacious Ceatral Hall, recently crected. The "Hazettine Prize," a beautiful silver goblet, was awarded to J. Wilson Philips of Watertown, Tenn., after the reading of the prize casay, entitled "The Seam-Engine: its Influences "npon the Civilization of the World." The valcticity was delivered by W. H. Robinson of Ravenna, O. and the reply by S. M. Davis of Meadville, Pa., followed with the presentation of the Society sipona to eleven members of the Senior class.

The next (Saturday) evening the Biblical Literary Society celebrated its fourth anniversary in the same tall. After music and prayer, Heary Wilson of Uniontown, Pa., read the Prize Essay—subject: "In what "respects would the Temporal Condition of Mankind did fler from the present, were men and ally governed by the principles and precepts of the Compet?" At the close, the President of the Society presented him with a bandsomely bound copy of Clarke's Commentary, in six volumes. The Valedic ory was then given by S. H. Birdsall of Venango County, Pa., and reply by E. A. Ludwick of Pt teburgh, Pa.

Sabbath morning a sermon was presched by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, Kramer Professor of flebrew and Biblical Literature, in nemory of the launented death of the Rev. Dr. Barker, late President of the College. Dr. literary societies composed of the students held

Literature, in memory of the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Barker, late President of the College. Dr. with something like paralysis, in February last. with something like paralysis, in February last. He was regarded as one of the most learned scholars of the day, and excelled as an educator and also possessed superior pulpit abilities. The sermon of Dr. Hunter was a mesterly production and gave great satisfaction to the immense throng. The sermon will be published. In the evening a sermon was delivered to the members of the Biblia Department, by the Rev. George W. Clarke, A. M., of Eric, Pa., tormerly Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, but now in the pastoral work.

ral work.

The twenty-lifth anniversary of the Philo-Franklin The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Philo-Franklin Literary Society occurred on Monday evening. The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. Marvin of Warren, Ohio. Mr. James Fletcher Daton of New-Alexandria, Ohio, to whom was swarded the "Woodruff Prize," then read the essay entitled "The Temporal Power of the Pope of Rome; its origin and the probable effects of its abolition;" after which the President of the Society presented a silver cup to him, with suitable remarks. The valedictory was then delivered by Mr. William W. Arnett of Fairmount, Va., and the reply by Mr. George Harris Norris of Windson, Ohio. The quadrennial meeting of the Alumni was held

The quadrennial meeting of the Alumni was held on Tuesday afternoon. About sixty were present. Previous to holding a business meeting, Judge Derrickson, the oldest graduate living, and of the first class [1821], delivered an able and interesting address. The Judge is a resident of Meadville, and is President of the Board of Trustees. He has for many years been President Judge of one of the Courts, and is a candidato for reflection in the Fall on the Republican ticket. After the large audience were dismissed, the Alumni transacted business. They agreed to meet annually hereafter, instead of quadrennially. In the evening, the Alumni, Faculty, and visitors met, by invitation, at the private mansion of Judge Derrickson, and partock of an entertainment gotten up with great taste and at considerable expense.

tock of an entertainment gotten up with great taste and at considerable expense.

After partaking of supper, Prof. Marvin, of Wavren, Ohio, was called upon to preside, who acknowledged the honor in a neat speech. Call was made for responses from the respective graduating classes represented, commencing with the year 18:1. Judge Dorrickson responded, in an entertaining and somewhat amusing speech, by giving a brief history of the founding of the College. He stated that the charter was obtained in 1817, and the corner-stone laid in 1820. In 18:21 he graduated, and three others. While he was a student the recitations were given in a room above the place occupied as a county jul, and afterward in an old log-house, at the outskirts of the town. He gave a statement of the rise of the College to its present prosperous condition. Judge Vannorn of Meadville spoke touchingly for the class of 1835. Prof. G. W. Clarke, formerly a nember of the Faculty, ably rep-

properous condition. Juage vannors of steadyste spoke touchingly for the class of 1835. Prof. G. W. Clarke, formerly a nember of the Faculty, ably represented the class of 18.6. Prof. Hannett, the courteous and popular Professor of Latin Language and Literature, spoke feelingly for the class of 1839.

The class of 1842 was represented by the Rev. G. Hawkins of New-Cas'le, Penn. The Rev. 8. Hunt of Buffalo, N. Y., and Prof. Martin, the present able profess r of the Greek language, spoke well and appropriately for 1847. Prof. Greer, Principal of Western Reserve College, and President Harston of Mt. Union College, both of Ohio, made remarks in behalf of the class of 1849. Prof. Clarke for 1851. Judge Gray, of the District Court of Iowa, gave an interesting speech, briefly referring to his struggle with poverty after graduation, in 1853. We say for him that his talents and energy raised him to the bench. The classes of 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, and '60 were represented.

sented.

After the list had been called, the Rev. W. B. Holt of New-York offered the following: "Long may he "(Judge Derrickson) be preserved to have the honor "of representing the first fruits of our 'Alma Matter.' The Judge responded. The ladies present were honored with the following: "The beautiful, "amiable, kind, and talented ladies." Response—muaminole, kind, and talented hades.

Le on the plano. The next and hast was, "Our honted visitors from abroad." W. H. Kincaid of Pittaurgh briefly responded. The time passed away so
has-mily that ere the company were aware of it the
wee hours" of the morning had come. Long will this reunion be remembered.

this reunion be remembered.

The Commencement-day exercises proper occurred on the 27th uit, in the Central Hall. The students mot in the College Chapel and proceeded in a body to

the Hall. Exercises commenced at 9 a. m., under the direction of Prof. Williams, Vice-President of the Faculty. After prayer, the members of the graduating class commerced speaking and continued without intermission, except for diuner until between three and four in the afternoon. The speaking was opened with a ralulatory in Greek and a Latin salutatory in the afternoon; the rest of the addresses were in English. The graduates will compare favorably with any former class, indeed, some think the class was superior to any that have graduated. The class consisted of twenty-two members, all of whom gladuated, and the degree of A. B. was conferred by acting-President Wilhams on the following:

of A. B. Was conterred by seeing-rresident with an on the following:

Messra. P. A. Luffer, W. H. Robinson, Robert Hall. James F. Daton, of Ohio; A. D. Norris, J. W. Smith and J. W. Phillips, of Tennessee; W. V. Merrison of Rhode Island; H. L. Richmond, fr., Henry Wilson, J. B. Brawley, S. B. P. Knox, S. H. Eirdssil, J. B. Keinholt, F. G. Custard, Geo. W. Maltby, J. L. Hatch, R. B. McEntire, Z. C. Smullen, N. H., Axtell of Fenneylvaria; W. W. Arnett of Virginia; and H. S. Johnson of Maxyland.

The President then announced that the degree of A.
M., in course, had been conferred on Messrs. W. H.
Heiler, H. H. Henderson, R. S. Hogne, J. R. Kinkead, W. H. McCarty, R. W. McEn yre, A. J. Merchent, J. N. Pierce, W. L. Redmont, L. W. Shaddusk,
B. I. Sterrett, W. D. Stephens J. M. Thoburn, D. D.
Wangh, D. Crawford, L. B. Duff, J. P. Gould. The
honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Messrs. J.
W. F. White, F. B. Piimpton, G. W. Berns, and E.
W. Stephens. Diplomas were awarded for proficiency
in the Biblical Department to J. W. Orwig and H.
Mannell.

Mannell.

During the exercises the hall was densely packed, and scores occupied the capacious platform. Among those we observed on the pustform, beside the Faculty as d Trustees were Judge Derrickson, the Hon. John Howe, Judge Gray of Iowa, the Rev. Dr. Stearus, President of Unitarian College, the Rev. Dr. Bellows of New York, Father Taylor of Boston, Presidente and Professorships of other Institutions, with a good sprinking of clergymen, Alexander Bradley of Pittsburgh, and others.

eprinkling of clergymen, Alexander Bradley of Pitta-burgh, and others.

The College year has been quite a successful one— 220 sudents being in attendance. Not with standing fears were entertained that this Institution would saf-fer on account of the death of Dr. Barker, Vice-Presi-dent Williams has performed the duties of the position well, with the valuable assistance of Prof. Hunter, Hannett, Martin, &c. The prospects of the new College year are quite encouraging. The town is ac-cessible by railroad communication within 12 miles. Soon the road will be finished to the village.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

From The Denver News, July 1'.

A fall in the waters of Blue River has enabled miners o advantageously resume operations in and along that stream. Amers seem well satisfied, and we hear of

\$30 to \$50 per day being made by some men. Many new guiches of greater or less extent are being found along the Blue and its larger tributaries.

Returning prospecters bring reports of the most ast making discoveries away beyond the Blue and Arkansas mines, but their exact locality we are unable A large and thoroughly-organized party left yester-

A large and thorougaly-organized party left yester-day, with six weeks' provisions, under the leadership of nen who made the discovery, to thoroughly pros-pect the country. The party is accompanied by our special correspondent, who will as soon as possible post our readers in regard to the actual facts respecting the count y and miners.

In the Gregory mines, a great number of quartz mills are being set up. Some of them are doing scall

mills are being set up. Some of them are doing well but many, in the first attempts to operate, do not meet the expectations of their owners. The great cause of failure we believe to be in the inexperience of the met having the mills in charge, which time will remedy.

Mills in various districts that were set no by experienced men are doing well, turning out from \$150 to

rienced men are doing well, turning out from \$150 to \$600 per day.

To prove our asserted cause of the failure of mills, we will mention the fact that two mills working quartz from the came lead, produce widely-different results. White one perhaps saves nothing, another results. White one perhaps saves nothing, another yields thirty to forty dollars to the tun of rock crushed. Supplementary mills or palverizers, on the principle of the Chilian mills, or the old Spanish rasters, are absolutely necessary as attachments to all the ordinary etemping nalls. A crusher or grinder, and that only, will reduce the quartz to an impalpable powder and free all, or nearly all, of the goid.

New Discussion.—Quite an excitement was raised on Saturday last, respecting some new placer gold washing, found just above the city, along Cherry Creek. We have not learned the name of the discoverer, who only learned at this late day what has been known to the "early emigration" for more than a year past.

During Sunday afternoon, there was a general rush to the scene of operations, and we learn over a thouse the discoverer at thouse the state of the principles of the content of the product of the product of the content of the principles.

During Sunday afternoon, there was a general rush to the scene of operations, and we learn over a thousand claims were staked out. Picks, shovels and pans were in demand; water claims were sought after, and many who were before unused to hard work might have been seen with coats off, and sleeves rolled up, industriously penetrating the sub-soil. From five to eight cents to the pan was found in a number of instances, and one or two dollars gathered by a lucky few.

Menday morning opened with a rush to the diggings. Clerks in some of the stores stampeded and a theatrical company that had ordered bills printed for a tour to the mountains countermanded their orders and proceeded in a body to the new theater of operations. Claims were a body to the new theater of operations. Claims were bought and sold at advancing figures, and in one in-stance, at least, we heard of a trade in which a pair of mules and a bank claim were the articles of barter. Claims have been staked for six or eight miles along course. That money will be made immediately working any of these diggings we have great do but that they will pay well when water is brought to them in aboutdance, so that hydraulic operations can be brought into play, we have great faith. We have al ways been of opinion that with proper appliances and abundance of water to remove the stripping or surface dirt without manual labor, all of the point of land be-tween Cherry Creek and the river for some miles up would pay well for working.
FROM THE ARKANSAS.

CALIFORNIA GULCH, July 2, 1860. California Gulch, July 2, 1860.
Were you to ask the question "What news from the Arkansas mines?" I should hardly know how to answer, for there is so much going on in this region that one can hardly keep pace with the many new things that are daily transpiring. I will, however try and scratch down the rews of general interest, and leave your readers to draw their own inferences as regards

Mining is being carried on with a real that I have Mining is being carried on with a real that I have never seen manifested before in a work of any kind. Everybody seems to be "pitc ing in" with a will, and thes verifying the old adage, "where there's a will there's a way"; and if those persons who have never seen mining carried on on the grand scale, were to take a bird's eye view of the California Gulch when the laborers are at work, their wondering eyes would open wide with astonishment, and the exclasation, "Truly, the harvest is great and the laborers are many," would The amount of gold daily taken out by those who are

The amount of gold daily taken out by those who are working slutes and tome, varies from \$200 to \$900 per day to the slute or tom. Some big strikes have recently been made on the patch diggings in Sacramento District; but the exact figures I did not learn. Sacramento City, situated on the aforesaid "patch," is springing up like magic. Hundreds, yea, I might almost say thousands of cabins are standing hundled to a superior of streets or any

is syringing up has magic.

In almost say thousands of cabina are standing huidied together without regard to regularity of streets or anything of the kind—only so the builder keeps clear from prospect-holes, trees, and such like. Stores without number show their rough signs, and provisions of all kinds can be bought reasonably. Does not this seem like the work of magic, when we consider that scarce two months have elapsed since none but the red man end ever trod his foot where now at least four thon-sand people make the scene of their labors?

Great excitement is now rife about new diggings over the next western range. Hundreds have recently stampeded like a herd of frightened buffalo, for the new diggings on the other side, although nothing definite can be learned as regards them. The McNaley gulch is now being worked, and is reported to yield exceedingly well. The gold found there is very coarse; no fine or flake gold having been found as yet.

Emigrants continue to flock in, to see

"What the signs of promise are."

Emigrants continue to flock in, to see

"What the signs of promise are."

Those of the working class, when they cannot get
claims to work on their own hook, immediately go to
work by the day, or go to prospecting, while these of
the non-working class go up and down the gulch, occasionally stopping to look into a pit, where they see
men as work with pick and shovel, in the mud, and in the curse of a day or two, conclude this country is not made for them, and so start for Denver to get a load of provisions. It is needless to say that when they get to Denver, the next step is to slip off for the

they get to Denver, the next step is to sap on for the states.

Miners here are taking out from \$100 to \$1,000 per day to a tom, in the upper part of the gulch, near the discovery claims; but this is not done on more than one hundred claims; the balance are not yet opened. I have no doubt but every claim on the gulch will pay as well, when they are rightly worked.

The gulch here tays in a "streak," under a stratum of cement and is in the widest places 40 feet wide, and in the narrowest about 10 feet. From one pan of dirt, as high as \$8 has been taken, but the general average is fifteen cents on top, or when first struck, and from one to two dollars on the bod rock, where the gold is course. Men that work by the day get from \$3 50 to \$5 per

day, when they can get work at all. Not a day passes but we have from twenty-five to a hundred applications from nen wanting work; so that a man not already employed can hardly get a situation. All kinds of goods can be bought here very reasonable.

The largest day's workings I have seen cleaned up

were \$432 and \$270 respectively. These were from single day's workings, but some have taken out with a single tom as high as \$1,080; but such day's works are

single tom as high as \$1,080; but such day's works are not common things.

Emigran's are coming in and going out every day. Those leaving are sick of a miner's life and bound for home, after spending only a day or two here, lying in camp. Our company spent nearly a most in the guich before we got into anything that would pay, and others will have to do the same.

News is coming from every part of the mountains, of rich discoveries, but I do not think anything will soon be found that will compare with this gulch; at least it is good enough for me.

FROM THE BLUE RIVER.

BRICKINGIDE, July 1, 1860.

The latest discoveries were made about ten days ago. They are on Swan Creek. Three gulches, from three to rix miles up the Swan, from its mouth on the east side, are not only rich but very rich. One of the n, discovered by a party of Georgians, has yi-lided as high as \$12 to the single pan of dirt. The gold is coarse and bright.

as \$12 to the single pan of dirt. The gold is coarse and bright

Negro gulch, properly Utah gulch, is paying from \$10 to \$25 per day to the m.n. One man reached the bed-rock, in the bed of the river, at a depth of ten feet, where it yields on an average 65 cents to the pan. In short, the Blue River mines are growing better every week. We hear of nuggets being taken out somewhere, every day, weighing from \$2 to \$5. Of leads, we can only say that there are quite a number staked off; lead districts organized, and some leads being opened which are thought to be very rich, but the fact is not fairly known yet. We have had more or less rain every day for the last ten days, which has put a stop to all destructive fires for the present.

tive fires for the present

There is a water saw mill now under way in Breckinridge, which is expected to be in operation in the
course of two or three weeks. Wages are from \$3 to
\$5 a day. We have preaching in or near Breckinridge

MR. DOUGLAS IN SPRINGFIELD.

From The Springfield Republican, July 21.

From The Springfield Republican, July 11.

Mr. and Mrs Douglas came to Springfield on Friday noon, on their way from Boston to the West, and stopped over till the evening train for Albany. There were abundant signs at the Massasoit House that some pains had been taken by his political friends to be civil to him on this occasion, and make amends for their former neglect. John Madden was put out of sight, and a godly number of the most respectable leaders in the Democratic party of the city were on day in clean clothes. Col. Hazard and Mayor Dealing were up from Connecticut; Writing Griswold and S. O. Lamb, the martyr editor, came down from Greenfield with the Breckinridge Postmaster, to see that they did not do any mischief; and the editor of The Puttsfield Sun and Postmaster there, having a very uneasy feeling the Breckinnings Postmaster, to see that they do not do any misetici; and the editor of The Putisfield Sun and Postmaster there, having a very uneasy feeling about the nick, with L. H. Gamwell, Thomas F. Plunkett, and other B-rkshie followers of the "little rebel," appeared to do honor to their chief. We missed some familiar Democratic faces; but it was about time for distributing the mails, and then there are men who insist on being regularly at their meals, let who will come or what will happen. The presence of Mr. Douglas and a speech from him having been advertised, a couple of thousand people, at the outside, gathered about the Massas it House, and pe haps one or two hundred of them greeted his appearance upon the balcoty with cheers. Mr. B-ach introduced him with his usual grace, and Mr. Douglas proceeded to make the longest and clevirest speech of his tour in New-Englard. It was a combination of the best parts of his liar per a Magazine discussion of Popular Soversignty, and his Boston Revere-House speech, nicely dove-tailed together, and, like an ambitious almanac, "speecially acquired to this meridian." The facilities for reporting were not of the best, but we present a pretty full sketch of the speech, which occupied about half an hour in the delivery: hour in the delivery:

MR. DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Douglas thanked the crowd for its enthusiastic

Mr. Doughas diamed the crowd for its endudances reception on him, saying be had accepted the invitation to remain over, at this time, because of his regret that, in passing through the city a few cayseince, more time was not to be had for this purpose. He felt proud that, wherever he went, from State to State, and from city was not to be had for this purpose. He felt proud that, wherever he went, from Stace te State, and from city to city, there were glad volves to welcome him for the sake of the great principles which underlie our Government, which principles it was his honor and the nonor of his party to represent. Particul rily did he feel proud at the corollality of his welcome in Massachusette—Massachusetts, earliest of the colonies, and first to declare and first to practically introduce upon herown soit, the great principle of self government. In the township organization of Massachusetts and New-England, was the germ of the republican form of government under which we live. Jefferson draw his most valuable ideas from these distinct and independent town meetings, but while he enlarged upon the plan to the extent of our whole government, he failed to introduce it in its detail even into his own State of Virginia. The principle however remained—the right of the people to govern themselves; and this was now the turning point of our politics in its application to the Territories. The dogma that the citizen of a Territory derives his power from Congress is the old Tory dea that the citizens of the original colonies derived their power from the crown. We exploded this idea in the war of the Kevoluti.n.; and the principle of Populur Sovereiguty was born. We hold, therefore, that the citizen does 1 of derive power from Congress, for he has already derived it from God A-mighty. Who are the people of the Territories? They are the emigrants from Masderived it from God A mighty. Who are the people of the Territories? They are the emigrants from Mass-chuetts, Vermont, and the other great States North and South. At home they were capable of self-government, and no man sought to deny them the right ernment, and no man average of the Missouri River into Kansas fatal to the emigrant of Massachusetts in this respect? But here rises a party and says the Territories may legislace on anything and everything of local interest but Slavery. The people of the Terracries, then, may enact their own laws to regulate the relations of husband and wife, of landlord and tenant, of guardian and ward, of employer and employed, but they may not legislate about the single relation of master and servant, as if that of all others was the most important. This party, a Northern sectional party, claims that Congress has the right to legislate Slavery out of the Territories, and another, a Southern sectional party, claims that Congress has the right to legislate Slavery out of the Territories; and before the party of the Stavery into the Territories; and before the party of the Territories and the party of th is ht to legislate Slavery into the Territories; and be right to legislate Slavery into the Territories; and between the two, occupying the safe, conservative middle ground, stands the great National Democratic party demanding that the people themselves shall settle this question for themselves. In other words, one party chains the right to deny Slavery where it is wanted, and the other to force it where it is not wanted. For ten years the war of words upon this division has prevailed incessantly in the halts of Congrees, between men who have never seen the soil they are talking about. No other business has been attached to than the calls Stevens down or no. A tariff bill is wanted wailed incessantly in the falls of Congress, between men who have never seen the soil they are talking about. No other business has been attended to than to talk Slavery down or up. A tariff bill is wanted to guard our revenue from unjust con-binstions against it, and to protect and foster our industrial interests, and you sak your representative why it was not passed? he will answer, "for want of time." The honest creditor of the Government in service rendered, money lent, or injuries received, asks his representative why his bill of redress failed? "for want of time." No good thing has been done during these years of heated strife, all "for want of time." The Northern member consumes long hours in demonstrating that Slavery ought not to go into New-Mexico; the Southern member is equally anxious to prove that Slavery belongs of right in Kansas. And yet, the people of Kansas have proclaimed in trumpet tones that Slavery shall not exist among them [Cacers], while the people of New-Mexico, with entire unaimity, have adopted a slave-code. [Faint cheers] And I am willing it shall be so. As to Kansas, there is not the power in this Confederacy that can force Slavery upon an unwilling people [Loud cheers]; and as o New-Mexico, if there be any benefits in Slavery, I am willing they should enjoy them, or if any evils, they slone must bear them. It is a fundamental princi-

Slavery upon an unwilling people [Loud cheers]; and as o New-Mexico, if there be any benefits in Slavery, I am willing they should enjoy them, or if any evils, they alone must bear them. It is a fundamental principle of our Government that Congress shall not intervene in the affairs of the State. When the compact was formed, Massachusetts alone of the thirteen colonies had abolished Slavery, and the Union was, therefore, one of twelve slavenolding colonies, with one non-elaveholding. Massachusetts feared she might be outvoted by her twelve sisters, were the Slavery question left to the power of Congress, and so the independent sovereignty of each of the States in this matter was established and recognized. And again in 1850, those great statesmen, Webeter, Clay, and Cass, recognizing the justice and necessity of this principle, unther ordained it is order to give peace to the country. I well know that Massachusetts coldly received her distinguished Senator on his return from Washington after his 7th of March speech, but I believe that the time will be, if it has not already come, when that speech and that settlement shall be looked upon as the proudest act of his life.

In conclusion, geutlemen, for I have already detained you too long and have been almost betrayed into making a political speech, [Laughter and cries of "go on."] I will ray again, that the Democratic principle is that of self-government in States or Territories, subject only to the limits of the Federal Constitution. On any other principle then this the Union could not stand a moment. With this as our basis of national action, in the future as in the past, the perpetuity of the Union need not be feared. Why cannot we of the North and South come together, as in the earlier days of the Republic? Why should appeals be made to Northern prejudice or Southern passion? Let us live in harmony together, on the basis of the Union formed and bequented by our fathers, remembering that they stood side by side in all the battles of the revolution, shedding th

shedding their common blood, for the sake of bequeathing a common union to our common posterity.

[A locomo ive coming along at this moment with a great deal of smoke and noise, Mr. Dougias said he was again warned to conclude his remarks, as the on-

gine was coming and had greater lungs and more fuel than himself?

He therefore again thanked the crowd for the patience and courtesy with which they had listened to him, saying that although many of them were no doubt pointical opponents of his own, he knew the difference between political opposition and personal ill-will, and for his own part should strive to show that the kindness he had himself received was not unapprecisted. He retired from the balcony amid hearty cheers and the crowd dispersed.

a courbings for Instant Weich as the Fourth Po

SPEECH OF MR BRECKINRIDGE AT FRANKFORT.

Mr. Breckinridge delivered the following speech at Frankfort, Kentucky, in reply to a demonstration of

Mr. Breckinridge delivered the following speech at Frankfort, Kentucky, in reply to a demonstration of welcome by the citizens, on the 18th:

Frilow-Citizens: I thank you out of the fullness of a grateful heart for this cordial welcome to my home. I feel, fellow-citizens, the impropriety about an occasion like this of doing much more than returning to you my cordial and grateful acknowledgment for your kindness. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed here, in the midst of my old District, and surrounded by my neighbors and friends, on the soil of Kentacky, to make one or two explanatory statments, and forbest on this occasion to enter into any statement or argument in reference to the circumstances that occurred at Baltimore, and which resulted, unexpectedly to me, in placing me before the country for the office of President. But I think it due to you and to myself to say, that being exgrirant of all those faces, having observed all those transactions, having pendered carefully over them, having consulted with my fiends unconscious altogether of being animated or sustained by a hot smbition, I feel that the position which I occupy today is right. [Great cheering.] I feel that I could no have shrunk from it without being false to my country false to my friends, and false to myself. Consequently I accepted the comination with all its responsibilities. To those who take advantage of the position of a significance of this nomination. Perhaps, also, I may be allowed to say that the claim, that I stand before the country as a sectional candidate, cannot be true, whether reference be had to the number of the States which cooperated in the nomination, or to the character of the principles which animated them. When you find the Democratic organization aided by large conservative elements of other parties in all the Soutern States, and in those two States upon the Pacific Ocean which have been so far removed from the contests of the Atlantic and Mississippi Valleys, that their judgment as to what is sectional ought to be con

their judgment as to what is sectional ought to be conclusive, and when you find a majority of the Democratic organization of the State of Pennsylvania, and a supposed majority of New-jerrey. Connecticut, and Maseachusetts, with large and inposing organizations in all the oil er States, coop-rating how can such a nomination as that be properly called sectional? A majority of the States of the Union sectional, and at war with the principles upon which the Union itself is founded? Fellow-citizens, as to the charge that the Convention to which I owe my nomination, supported, or that I myelf am tainted with a spirit of dismion, how abourd to make a response to a Kentucky audience, and in this old district, too? I am an American citizen—a Kentuckian, who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Consutation and the Union—who feels as you do upon this subject. But perhaps it would have been better, both in your behalf and in mine, if I had refused to respond to the sentiment!

Fellow-citizens, this is, perhaps, the last time that I shall have an opportunity to say anything to my neighbors and friends curring the pendency of this cauvass. While, therefore, I shall enter into no argument upon the particular topics of the day, perhaps you will pardon me for making two or three observations, which, it seems to me, should commend themselves to all partice everywhere. Fellow-citizens, we live under the rest Government on earth. We are the only country in the world where the experiment is demonstrated. In our case, for the first time in the history of the world. How are we to preserve these institutions? How are we to preserve intact that double form of government, State and Federal, that has been demonstrated in our case, for the first time in the history of the world. How are we to preserve these institutions? How are we to preserve intact that double form of government, State and Federal, that has been hander down to us by our forefathers? My acaver is total we can only do it by clingin

THE CASE OF THE BRIG VIRGINIAN.

It has already been announced that a brig, the Virginian, lately wrecked at St. George, Bermuda, was suspected of being a slaver. The following correspendence touching her, appears in The N. Y. Herald: To The Editor of The N. Y. Herald. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

As many missiatements have recently been made in the vari-ous journels of this city and elsewhere respecting the brigantine Virginian. I herewith inclose you for publication copies of the letters i have received from her captain, which will tell the WILLIAM SHARP.

WILLIAM SHARP.

St. George, Bermuda, July 7, 1860.

WILLIAM SHARP, eq. New-York:

Dear Sr: I have to inform you that this letter, being dated from this Island, is as painful to me as it will be unexpected t. you.

On the afternoon of the 2d inst. I made this land, in very thick and cloudy weather, and immediately, on observing the shoals, endeavored in vain to extricate the brigantine Virginian from them, but she very shortly struck on the reef. and remained there are the structure of the short of the structure of the short of the s observing the shoals, endeavored in vain to extricate the brigantine Virginian from them, but she very shortly struck on the reef, and remained there; and, supposing that she could not be seen from the snore, I dispatched the mate and four men to procure relief; but before they reacted the land, four boats, containing about thirty men, came to my rescue, and with an increasing tide and the aid of the sails, we floated the said vessel about 7 ip. m. Neither anchors, nor chains, nor hawsers were required; but the false keel, by heavy thumping, was knocked off. I then processed to Murray s anchorage, where we came to anchoratout 9 o clock p. m. At 5 p. m. on the 3d inst., Lissu. Murray, R. N., went on board the Virginian, and according to his note in my log-book, I herewith produce a copy, viz:

cording to his note in my log-tows, a copy, viz:

Fise, p. m.—Boarded this vessel by order of the senior officer; found master and mate on shore, and no person acknowledging himself as being in charge of her, or possessing ambority on board. I therefore lifted her hatches to verify her character, as ne papers were forthcoming, and noticed several articles in her hold leading to the suspicion that she might be engaged in the slave-trade. I placed an officer and a guard on board to prevent any irregularities until I could communicate with her mater.

J. MURRAY Lieut com. H. B. M. S. Skipjack.

On the morning of the 4th inst., Licut. Marray went on board the Virginian again (daring which time both the mate and myself were on shore), and I shall now quote the Lieutenant's own record from the logbook, namely:

quote the Lieutemant's own record from the logbook, namely:

Seen, a. m.—Returned on board this vessel, where I found the mate, but no captain or papers, those being on shore at St. George's: the salvors being about to navigate the vessel into that port. I directed the guard to assist thereto; while proceeding inither, a examined the papers at the United States acting Commil's office, and, on seeing the captain, found him unable to give any vonchers for the legality of the purpose to which ?9 water casks, some with sait and some with resh water, were to be applied; the captain then consenting to an examination of his hold in presence of the United States acting Coms. it, we sgal aboarded the vessel at about 10:30 a. m., and removed as much of the cargo as to certify nyself that the vessel had not the materials for a slave deck on board, a r did we meet with other matter for suspicion beyond the presence of an unusually Lreg qua tity of other respective casks and packages was not inspected, nor was any search made for money or papers; and at 1:30 p. m., the vessel being them at anchor in St. George's Harbor, I removed the guard, and quitted the vessel.

J. MURRAY, Lieut com. H. B. M. S. Skipjack.

On the 4th inst. the mate noted in the ship's log-book

On the 4th inst. the mate noted in the ship's log-book

On the 4th inst. the mate noted in the ship's 10g-book the fol owing, viz:

At 8:15 p. m. was boarded again by a boat from H. B. M. ship Shipjack, which left an officer and six men on board, not string any teason for so doing the captain being on shore. At 9 p.m. he came on board and returned on shore sgain to report it to the United States Acting Cossel.

I have to add that the officer and men are still on board the Virginian, nor have any measures, that I am aware of, been taken to release me from this most op-

aware of, been taken to release me from this most oppressive and degrading position.

On the 6th inst., at about 6 p. m., I went on board
the Virginian, accompanied be Mr. B. W. Higgs, a
partner of Mr. Hyland, Acting Consul, and stated to
the officer in charge that I wanted to go to sea; his
reply was: "I have charge of the ship and cargo, and
cannot permit you to do so."

Question—By whose authority have you taken
charge of my vessel?

charge of my vessel?

Answer-By order of Liuet. Murray, of H. B. M. ship Skipjack. my object in asking the question if he would allow

My object in asking the question if he would allow me to proceed to see was merely to clicit a reply to ascer ain the extent of his authority, as my register and my papers were at that time in the possession of the U.S. Acting Consul. After this conversation I went on shore with Mr. Higgs and wrote a letter to the Acting Consul to the I liowing effect:

Str. Gronou, Bermuds, July 6, 1809.

Str. An officer of her British Majeaty's navy, whose name believe is Murray commanding the Skipiss's having put a number of men, with an officer, on board the brigantine Victimian, under my command, with aircetions to remain on board. I have the honor to sequaint you that I look upon such an act as one of unjustifs, ble sgression, and I claim from you, as American Consul and the representative of the American people, redress. I resign the command during the interruption of my rights, and I claim from you the protection of myself and crew until such these as I can communicate with the American Government, I also

require such accommodation on shore as the circumstances of case render necessary. I shall feel obtiged by an immediate ply to this communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JACOB STORM

I received the following reply:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, BERNUDA, July 6, 1890.

Capt STORM brig Virginian—Dear Sére I am in possession of vour letter of this date; and, while pending the decision of her Majesty's anthonities touching the legality of your voyage to the coast of Africa. I must decide receiving the resignation of the property under your charge, and also of linearing any symmetric and the United States Government, by furnishing your count of the United States Government, by furnishing your cell and crew with accommodations on shore. Your system ideam sufficient for any future axion in the precoises. You case however, shall have my immediate attention.

I have the honor to remain your obadient servant,

Wor. 1871AND, Deputy United States Concal.

.phyllold menglan

Now, in reply to Lieut Murray's first statement, that both captain and mate were on shore, I have to inform you that my object in taking the mate on shore was to enable me to make arrangements to settle the claim of the salvors; and, when I first saw Lieut. Murray claim of the salvors; and, when I first saw Lient. Murray, I protested verbally against the intrusion which I deemed he had committed, according to my judgment, to remove the hatches before the vessel had entered this port, in violation of the treaty between Great Britain ard America. I stated to Lieut. Marray that the cake to which he alludes were intended for ballast and for palm-oil, and that the vessel was not on a slave voyage, neither was she a slaver. On the second search being made by Lieut. Murray, in the presents of the United States acting Consult, I was induced to consent merely to convince him that no contraband or illegal trude had been entered upon. My opinion is that the Virginan must be given up to me, as there is not a tittle of evidence to justify her detention.

I remain, dear Sir, your, respectfully.

JACOB STORM.

St. Grong, Bernuda, July 1, 1808.

WILLIAM SHARP, eeq. New York:

Dear Sir: Since my letter of yesterday's date, Lieut. Murray, Royal Navy. has withdrawn his men from the Virginian, but describe or imagine.

A report was current last night that the Attorney-General had rolling the the many that the store of the property was current last night that the Attorney-General had rolling the the Deputy Receiver-General of this port to seize my vessel so that I may get be subject to interference, coossissed by reports altogether unfounded and perfectly false; but this, of course, must terminate as did the other, in other falley.

The men on board were armed to the teeth, rifles, revolvers, cuttasses, and I know not what other concealed weapons they might have had, as though they were to attack this weapons they might have had, as though they were to attack this weapons they

JACOB STORM.

Markets....Carrelly Reported son The N. Y. Tribute Monday, July 23, 1850.

ASHES.—A fair demand for both kinds and he market is steady; sales of 56 bbis. at \$5 17 for pots and 562 for poarls.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inquiry is fair for Western and State Flour, but with free offerings and interpretage art represents a river a rivers, together with a further advance in freights to Liverpool, prices are lower, and them het at the close is unsettled especially for family ex ras. The sales are 10,960 bots at \$5.25 for superfine Western, \$5.20.25 \$40.00 for low grades of extra \$0.00 for superfine State; \$5.30 for old extra \$0.00 for superfine State; \$5.30 for old extra \$0.00 for superfine State; \$5.30 for old extra \$0.00 for \$5.35 for superfine were under the superfine \$1.00 for \$1.00 for superfine \$1.00 for \$1.00 for superfine \$1.00 for \$1.00

and 602654c for Western White, in lots.

WHISK Y—The market is lower, the supply is fair; sales of 750 bbis, at 20 c.

PROVISIONS—The market for Mess Pork is lower, with more offering. Prince is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 1,100 bbls. at 314 312 510 resour Mess; \$19 35 \$65 519 40 for new Mess, and \$18 35 for sour Mess; \$19 35 \$65 519 40 for new Mess, and \$18 50 \$818 55 for old Mess. Beef is plenty, and is in good supply. Cocymon qualities 2ce he avy; sales of 240 bbls at \$4 50 \$6.00 for for for for form of 10 \$60 for repeaked Mess, and \$10 \$60 for repeaked Mess, and a source of the second selection of the second repeaked Mess, and \$10 \$60 for repeaked Mess, and \$10 \$60 for repeaked Mess, and \$10 \$60 for repeaked Mess, and so selected in \$10 \$60 for repeaked Mess, and \$10 for repeaked Mess, and

bbl. Pickled and Smoked Herrieg are all, and prices conserved members.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is in fair request, and prices, though still irregular, are a shade firmer; sales of 1,000 bbls. at 3952-394. for New York bbls. 3852-394. for shipping lots in Southern bbls.; 376 for merch smallel, and 2953-394 for poor and rejected parcels. Clude is still dull, and prices murely nominat Common Rosin is dult and neavy; sales of 1600 bbls. at \$1 455 \$1 50 \$0 310. Should neavy; sales of 1600 bbls. at \$1 455 \$1 50 \$1 50 \$1 874 \$7 \$10 Bb. The finer qualities are quest, but prices are sustained. Ter is dull and heavy at \$25 \$2 12 for Washington.

COTION—The market is steady; sales of 750 bbls. We repeat former quotations:

peat former quotations:

### YORK CLASSIFICATION.

Uplands. Florids. Mobile. N. O. & Tex.

HIDES—We do not hear of any sales; the market is heavy nd dull. LEATHER—There is no change to notice; prices are steady.

Tetal by all Routes, July 23 9,926 obla. Flour, 797 bbla. Corn. Meel., 31,187 bush. Wheat, 3,500 bush. Oats, 77,574 bush. Corn., 726 pkgs. Provisions, 156 pkgs. Lard, 34 pkgs. Asbes, 211 Off Cake.

Live Stock on the N. Y. and Bric Railroad.
CAMPULLE, Monday, July 33, 1998.
For the week ending Monday, July 33–112 care Cattle, 19 care
Hogs. 19 care Sheep, and 3 care Horses, making 146 carloads
of live stock—add life care of express freight, making total number of care hauled by Stock Express during the week, 200. NORWICH UNIVERSITY,-The Annual Commen

ment will occur on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 15 and 16, 1860. The Commencement this year is made unusually interesting, as the occasion of the reunion of all the former cadets of the College, and extensive preparations are making for their reception and entertainment. Wednesday forencon will be occuentertainment. Wednesday foreneed when pied by the several societies in preliminary meetings. Wednesday afternoon the Alumni will be permanently organized, and afterward list-n to an oration from some minent speaker. In the evening a supper will be furorganized, and afterward laten to an oration from some eniment speaker. In the evening a supper will be furnished, at which all the former enders are expected to be present. Thursday the usual Commencement exercises will occur. Graduating exercises in the morning. In the afternoon an oration before the Trustees by the Rev. George M. Randall, D. D., Boston, and a posm before the United Societies by Egbert Phelps of Middlebury, Vt. The day will be closed with the usual infantry, artillery and fencing exercises.

THYET -Officer Levy of the Sixth Ward arrested a lad 17 years of age, named Thomas Price, who is charged with having stelen a watch, worth \$40, from George Robson of No. 152 East Twenty-first street. Price accessed Mr. Robson familisrly in Chatham street on Sonday, and while talking to him secured his watch. Justice Welsh committed the thief to answer. Price is a professional pickpocket, who amuses himself with an occasional burglary, and has just served out a sentence on the Island for the latter offense.

DISTURBING WORSHIP ON THE GREAT EASTERN. One of the firemen of the Great Eastern being drunk on Sund evening, began to dissurb the religious services that were be-held on board. He was arrested by the Niath Ward Police, at taken before Justice Connolly, who committed him to answer.

FELL AMONG TRIEVES .- John Ewen, a resid one of the interior towns of this State, fell among some Thirs Ward thieres, male and female, on Sunday, and was robbed of \$17. Elijah B. Ross was arrested, with a portion of the money in his passession, and Justice Welch locked him up to snowes.